

If you want a good chew try PLUG

TOBACCO

RATES GO TO PIECES

The Erie Road Plays Havoc with West-Bound Tariffs.

War on Passenger Fares Between Cincinnati and St. Louis-More Trouble for the Mackey Lines.

Representatives of the Erie road at this point were yesterday notified that, taking effect at once, the Erie would make the rate on first-class freights, New York to on second class, 41 against 47, on third class, on fifth class, and 21 against 23 on sixth class. In its reduction it will be noticed that the Erie just doubles the differentials allowed it by the other trunk lines on westlound business.

More Trouble for Mackey's Lines. In commenting on the ousting of D. J. Mackey as president of the Evansville & Terre Haute road, the Boston Advertiser says: "Among the sensational announcements of the day was the resignation of Mr. D. J. Mackey as president and director of the Evansville & Terre Haute road. His retirement was accepted at a meeting of the board of directors last Tuesday, but the publication of the same was deferred at Mr. Mackey's own request until after the Christmas holidays. The severance of his connection with the Evansville & Terre Haute property is understood to foreshadow a receivership for both the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville and the L., E. & St. L. roads, for whose floating debt Mr. Mackey was directly responsible, having used the funds of the Evansville & Terre Haute road for that purpose. Nothing has been done to trace the \$500,000 worth of bonds supposed to have been held in the treasury of the Evansville & Terre Haute, which are now missing, but it is rumored that they were used to uphold the credit of the auxiliary

Will East-Bound Rates Be Advanced? Among Indianapolis shippers the chief question yesterday was, "Will east-bound rates be advanced on Jan. 1 to tariff, as agreed by the roads in the Central Traffic and Trunk Lines associations, and if advanced at Indianapolis, Terre Haute and St. Louis, will they be advanced to tariff at Peoria and Chicago?" A report is current that one of the trunk lines has Chicago contracts extending to Jan. 15, but tele-grams sent from here yesterday did not confirm it. So far as Indianapolis is concerned, shippers say if all lines at all points restore rates to tariff there will be no

Decided Against the Alton. Some time ago the Alton accused the Rock Island of juggling world's fair tickets, and preferred charges against it before the local association. The association declared that it had no jurisdiction, and referred to Chairman Caldwell, who has decided in favor of the Rock Island. The Alton has appealed from the decision of the chairman, and the matter will now come before the general association, with every prospect of Cna'rman Caldwell's decision being

Passenger Rate War Threatened. A rate war in passenger business is threatened between Cincinnati and St. Louis, The Big Four has made a strong effort for this business and has cut into the trade of the Ohio & Mississippl. This line accuses the Big Four of cutting rates secretly and threatens to make open reductions to the same point, which it charges the Big Four of making secretly. Its first reduction will be the signal for a bitter fight.

Personal, Local and General Notes. All annual passes over the Big Four lines expire with the year. The new station of the Big Four at Anderson will be opened for business Jan. 15.

The wages of flagmen on the Pennsylvania

lines are to be reduced from \$1.10 to \$1 a day after Jan. 1. E. H. Stakes has been appointed Western traveling agent of the Lehigh Valley road, with headquarters in Chicago. The Erie directors will meet on Tuesday

to announce the plan of reorganization which has been decided upon. Assistant Superintendent Beach, of the New York Central, has resigned to take the superintendency of the Lehigh Valley

General Manager Bradbury, of the Lake

Erie & Western, states that the gross earnings of the road will not fall more than \$50,000 below those of 1892. H. H. Porter, chairman of the committee of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and its several general officers, yesterday

made an inspection of the lines. The engineering corps of the Vandalia lines is making surveys of the Peoria division preparatory to properly platting it and defining what the company owns.

Samuel M. Woodard, who recently left the position of superintendent of the Kentucky & Indiana Bridge Company, has accepted a good position on the Illinois Central road. J. V. Stanbery, general agent of the Traders' Dispatch for this territory, who has been down with the typhoid fever for some weeks, yesterday assumed his usual

The roads are paying rebates with unusual promptness, say the shippers. One firm in this city has this week received \$1,100 in cash on rebates of last month's

The Chesapeake & Ohio road will be turned over to its stockholders by the trustees, J. C. Brown, J. P. Morgan and George Bliss, on Jan. 1, the trusteeship expiring on Thomas T. Priest, general agent at Bed-

way, has tendered his resignation, effective Jan. 1. The office after that date will W. O. Paxton, agent of the West Shore

ford for the Evansville & Richmond rail-

reorganized fast freight line, yesterday got his desk in place in the Big Four general office and will be ready to begin business in earnest Jan. 1.

J. H. Long, commercial agent of the Peoria & Eastern at Columbus and Springfield. O., was in the city yesterday for conference with Ford Wood, general freight

agent of the P. & E. Harry Crawford, sr., a shrewd railroad lawyer, says the deal by which the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton is to secure centrol of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western will never be perfected.

The Big Four has awarded a contract to build twenty eight-wheeled cabooses, with all modern improvements, to the Terre Haute car works, which begin construction of them on the first of the

At the conference between officials of the Burlington road and business men representing the interests of Kansas City, a compromise was agreed upon with reference to the grain rate from the West, which was recently advanced by the Burlington 4 cents per hundred pounds,

I had a malignant breaking out on my leg below the knee, and was cured sound and well with two and a half bottles of Other blood medicines had failed to do me any good. WILL C. BEATY, Yorkville, S. C.

red me permanetly WALLACE MANN,

SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga.

pkg. of Pyramid Pile Cure entirely removed I was troubled from childhood with an agcase of Tetter, and three bottles of you enough for it. Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed

You will be satisfied. Try it. Concessions were made by both the Burlington and the shippers.

clerical force is much smailer than in The Michigan Central is the only road in the Vanderbilt system of which an actual majority of the ctock is held by the Vanderbilts. Its president, H. B. Ledyard, is looked upon as one of the best railroad

The heads of departments on many of

the roads are now busy preparing their annual statements. The work moves more slowly than usual, as on most roads the

men in the country. The president of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio says the present year would have been a good one with the road had the Erie paid its rentals, as the gross earnings of its lines were never larger in any year past. Master Mechanic McKenna, of the In-

dianapolis, Decatur & Western shops at this point, has this week turned out, thor-Indianapolis, 60 cents per 100 pounds, against 70 cents by its competitors; 52 against 60 cents per 100 pounds, against Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, and yesterday took in Engine 256 to rebuild. on second class, 41 against 47, on third class, D. F. Edwards, general passenger agent 29 against 32 on fourth class, 26 against 28 of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, has asked the general passenger agents of connecting and competing lines to join with

> ders. As long as they are issued the scal-pers will profit by them. A second local union of the American Railway Union has been organized here, to be known as Union No. 2. Its officers are Charles Jackson president, J. K. Smith vice president, James F. Hennessey secretary. It starts with forty charter members, mostly Big Four men.

> him and stop the issuance of exchange or-

Commissioners of the Western traffic associations are in session at Chicago arranging for an equitable division of the emigrant business in Western territory. To the twenty-eight lines in the Western Passenger Association this business amounts to \$10,000,000 a year.

At Williamsport, Pa., the Central Pennsylvania & Western Railway Company has flied a mortgage for \$5,000,000 to the New York Security and Trust Company. The watch, giving warning of ambuscades, carmoney will be used to build a line from rying messages and even conveying ammu-Williamsport to Watsontown, to connect there with the Wilkesbarre & Western rain

The arrangement between the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Great Northern for through car service from and to Chicago will be abandoned on December 31 because of lack of business. The arrangement may be resumed in the spring, but traffic at the present time does not war-Walter H. Brown, president of the Cin-cinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw, states that

he has secured terminals in Cincinnati, and surveying parties are now in the field locating the forty miles of road needed to complete its line into Cincinnati without purchasing the Cincinnati, Lebanon & A committee of the Agricultural Board of the State of Illinois, F. M. Ewing, chairman, yesterday called on R. B. F. Peirce.

trustee and general manager of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western, to confer with him as regards holding the next State fair at Decatur, the western terminal of the I., D. & W. Those in position to understand the situation state that the estate of the late Josephus Collett will not suffer through the financial changes of the Evansville & Terre

Decatur & Evansville, and the inbebtedness is well secured. The Southern Pacific is apparently in shape, financially, to steer clear of receiverships. The first ten months of this year the system earned \$40,137,000, and the last two months the earning exhibit will be favorable, so great has been its increase in business as a result of the midwinter fair at San Francisco, and the company bids fair to close the year with only a small decrease in

earnings compared with 1892.

Haute road. All paper he indorsed with D.

It is officially announced that the Pennsylvania has paid off the temporary loan in England, contracted last July, of \$1,210,-000. Owing to the company's excellent credit, the net cost of the loan to the company was only 3% per cent., and the com-pany goes out of 1893 with no floating debt and with nothing but the ordinary obligations growing out of its traffic and current relations with other companies. It is stated officially that the Louisville & Nashville will increase the mileage of its system in the near future by securing control of the Marietta & Georgia and the Knoxville, Cumberland & Louisville roads, which have a mileage of 290 miles. This bring the Louisville & Nashville within ten miles of Atlanta, and give it a good line from Cincinnati to Atlanta. Both roads named are now in the hands of re-

ceivers. On July 1, 1894, the C., C., C. & St. L bonds become an absolute lien on the St Louis division of the Big Four; on that date the old bonds mature, both first and second mortgage, and the holders of such bonds now have the privilege of exchanging them for first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis division of four-per-cent. gold bonds of 1990 of the C., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company, to which the main line of the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis was sold in 1890. It is stated that on the terms offered there has been quite a large exchange of the old for the new issue of

The Big Four has just received from the the danger is imminent or no. car shops of Barney, Smith & Co. the finest ! The dog is also taught to carry written dining car that ever left that manufactory It is finished in antique oak, hand carved. The tables are of mahogany, and the designs are the very latest. The silverware was purchased in New York, and none finer is seen in the palatial houses of money princes. The table linens are imported from Germany for the use of the Big Four. and the trade mark woven in its center is beautiful in its uniqueness. The crockery s from the famous Havilliard & Co. plant. The car is seventy-two feet in length, the ongest run on any road. It is very compiete in its culinary arrangements, and the refrigeratory facilities are most ingeniously devised. The kitchen is in every particular a model of convenience and arrangement. This car will be followed by an order for several more.

How to Raise Potatoes in Winter. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please let me call the attention of the public to a good way of raising potatoes for the worthy poor of our city. Many of us are unable to do very much, but let us begin the new year by casting in our mite, as did the poor widow of old, and let each pupil in our public schools help in this work of mercy by bringing one potato each Monday morning and one each Friday morning and cast them into a basket which each teacher will have in readiness to receive this contribution for the unemployed people of the city. The tax upon he individual will not be noticeable, and the aggregate result will be important. Indianapolis, Dec. 29.

Few of Us Comfortable.

Cleveland Leader. At the age of fifty-two Jay Cooke began the battle for another fortune. And he got it. A banker of Washington said to me the other day: "Cooke is not a rich man, but he is comfortable." "And when is a person comfortable?" inquired. "Oh," replied the banker, "when he worth from two to three million.'

No Calamity.

Vexed Wife-There is no calamity that an befall a woman that I have not suffered, Amiable Husband-Wrong, my dear; now, you have never been a widow. Vexed Wife-I said calamity, sir.

A New Certain Cure for Piles.

We do not intend to endorse any except ar ticles of genuine merit; we therefore take pleasure in recommending to sufferers from Piles in any form, a prompt and permanent cure. The following letters speak for them-

Mrs. Mary C. Tyler, of Heppner, Ore. writes: One pkg. of Pyramid Pile Cure entirely cured me of piles from which I have suffered for years, and I have never had the slightest return from them since. Mr. E. O'Brien, Rock Bluffs, Neb., says: The

every trace of itching piles, I cannot thank The Pyramid Pile Cure is a new, certain painless cure for every form of piles. It is safe, sure and cheap. Any druggist will get it for you if you ask him.

TRAINED DOGS OF WAR

Man's Faithful Companion Utilized for Military Purposes.

Germany, Russia, France, Austria, Italy and Other Nations Have a Department for Educating the Breed.

The recent experiment with bloodhounds in this city makes the following article from the New York Herald on trained war dogs particularly interesting at this time. The narrative begins with the assertion that the idea of utilizing man's most faithful companion, the dog, for military purposes is no novelty. In the days of antiquity dogs fought by their master's side, guarded the camps, watched at the outposts and acted as messengers. Even in the Middle Ages the dog defended his master in the fight, although his chief duty was to guard the camp against surprise. When Henry VIII declared war against Francis I of France, he sent over 800 Scotch bloodhounds with the English troops to help his ally, Emperor

The dogs belonging to the opposite armies often fought against each other in battle, and at the siege of Valance Charles V was so delighted with the canine warriors that he held them up as models to his soldiers. In our own times the French were the first to realize the military value of the dog when fighting against the Kabyles in Tunis and Algeria. Next the Russians followed suit in the last Eastern war, and then the Austrians, who consider dogs as of the greatest use in discovering an ambuscade. The Dutch employ the animals for the same purpose in Acheen, as a dog will give immediate warning of any foe concealed in the jungle. In Tonquin the French find dogs invaluable to prevent a surprise from the patives, for without such a warning many military sentries and even small detachments have fallen victims to the hidden foe. Even in Switzerland large dogs are kept at Fort Fondo del Bosco, defending the St. Gothard Pass above Airolo, for the purpose of accompanying sentries to outlyng posts. The dogs are especially useful for communication in mountainous regions, as the Pyrenean smugglers have long since found out.

For many years experiments have made frequently in various European countries to test the tra ent services in the field-such as keeping rying messages and even conveying ammunition during a battle. Germany, France, Austria, Russia and Italy, with Bosnia and the Herzegovina, are so well satisfied with the result as to permanently adopt the use of such canine helpers. Sheep dogs, especially the Scotch breed, and short-haired sporting dogs appear most suitable, while the French also use poodles and terriers. The Germans like the gray Pomeranians, which learn their work rapidly and are enormously strong, while the Austrians ncline to the Scotch collie, where many of the points required in a war dog are almost hereditary. Altogether the animals are easiy trained for their duties, owing to their intelligence, keen scent and remarkable capacity for finding their way about, to say nothing of their perseverance, fidelity and attachment, not only to their especial master, but to a whole regiment.

THE TRAINING. The trainer teaches the dog to recognize the uniform of all probable opponents and to warn his master of an approaching danger by pointing, never barking, except in dire necessity. This is one of the most important and difficult lessons. A noisy bark would alarm foe as well as friend, and it is no easy task to persuade a spirited animal to check the natural impulse J. Macky is in connection with the Peoria, to bark and to give warning quietly instead. Eventually, however, the dog learns to utter a peculiar low growl when he perceives an enemy or hears any doubtful noise. No human ear is so keen to note a sound as a dog, which will recognize a footfall when his master has not the slightest idea of anyone being near. Two men are especially successful in training dogs-Lieutenant Jupin in France, and the animal painter, Jean Bungartz in Austro-Hungary, while in Germany the best trainers are taken from the Jager battalions, and in Italy from the Bersaglieri. Dogs of a dark color are preferred, be cause they are less visible to the enemy. The training is pursued on the general principle that the dog would be treated very cruelly by an enemy, so that the creature is taught to creep round the foe unnoticed and to give distinct warning of a hostile approach without bringing itself into notice. For instance, in the German training process some of the soldiers put on French and Russian uniforms to represent the enemy. This arrangement, by the by, suggests the idea that the Germans have quite made up their mind whom they are going to fight when the great war does come. The pseudo French and Russian then do all in their power to arouse the dogs' dislike by beating and ill-treating the animals and shouting loudly at them in the two hostile languages. When the log's temper is thoroughly excited against their fictitious adversaries the German solliers come to the front to pet and caress the angry animals and reward them with meat or some other canine delicacy, a sure road to their favor. Thus the distinction is speedily learned. In time of peace or on the march the dogs are simply kept coupled on the leash, but when on defensive service in a badly protected district or at isolated posts their duties are most important. Should any suspicious individual approach the post the deg at once warns the soldiers without the enemy's knowledge, showing by its attitude or the tone of its growl whether messages between the outposts and the camp. It wears a light iron collar with the number of its regiment and a small pouch attached to carry dispatches. Being sent off with a whispered word the dog can steal along and summon relief to the front without the enemy perceiving any notice has been taken of their approach. The chief trouble in this branch of the dog's duty is to make him go straight from point to point. The animal is naturally inclined to dawdle on the way, and to be wiled out of the direct road by various tempting distractions. For this reason the dogs work best by night as letter car-

riers, especially as their peculiar equip-

ment of collar and pouch makes them

rather conspicuous in daylight. However,

their speed generally saves them from cap-

ture, besides some of the animals being so

large and fierce that anyone would think

twice about stopping them with hostile

intentions when there was no M. Pasteur

In scouting operations special precautions

are needed with the dogs, as the nature of

the country makes their task more difficult.

At the word of command the dogs must

scour the neighborhood and bring their pow-

er of scent into requisition. Sporting dogs

this work but there is always the danger that

their sporting instincts may tempt them

away from their military duties. Indeed,

when the animals are let loose in a thickly-

and kindred breeds are especially suited to

within reach as security for their bites.

wooded country or a district full of game, the best training fails to keep a dog from going hunting on his own account, and utterly refusing to obey orders. Again, the dogs are most useful in keeping up communication between the outposts and the advanced sentinels, as they have the advantage over the orderlies in being less affected by the condition of the country and being able to travel quicker at night. ONCE WOUNDED USELESS. During the French milltary operations at Tours in 1890, competitions were instituted between racing dogs, carrier pigeons, horsemen, bleyelists and tricyclists. The pigeons completed a given distance in the shortest time-five minutes fifty seconds, the riders seven minutes fifty-seven seconds, the dogs eight minutes eight seconds, the bicyclists nine minutes fifteen seconds and the tricyclists ten minutes forty seconds. On the same occasion experiments were made with dogs carrying ammunition. It was found that a large mountain or sheep dog could carry five hundred charges for the Lebel rifle to the front with the greatest ease and rapidity. Against this advantage must be set the fact that dogs as well as men are likely to be hit in line of fire, and that a dog which has once been wounded can never be broken of its dread of returning under fire. In the first instance it is difficult enough to accustom the animals to the sound of firearms or cannon. At the beginning of their training the flercest dogs will either dolt altogether or crouch in abject terror at the slightest discharge, unable to attend to any orders. Still, even here use

than many a young soldier in his first year of service Another duty has been suggested for the dog in war time-a share in the ambulance service. During and after the battle the dog might scour the field looking for the wounded and summoning help quickly. It | gist's

and kindly persuasion will eventually make

the dogs indifferent to the loudest firing.

Once the four is overcome the dog will stick

to his post more firmly and unconcernedly

would carry round its neck a flask containing a refreshing drink, and as soon as it found a wounded man the animal would stand by him and bark until some of the ambulance corps came to the rescue. After all, this is only a different version of what the famous St. Bernard dogs have been doing from time immemorial when succor-ing worn-out travelers on the pass. So that the ambulance work is perhaps the easiest lesson the dog learns, and it has been brought to a very perfect condition been brought to a very perfect condition by the Russian Jager regiments. Wolf hounds and sheep dogs are best for this service, being especially valuable in rocky and wooded districts, where a wounded man lying among underwood or stones is not easily seen by the members of the am-bulance corps. To teach the dogs their duty a difficult piece of ground is chosen, and a number of men, representing the wounded, disperse themselves about at the most out-of-the-way spots. lying face most out-of-the-way spots, lying face downward on the earth. The dogs are then sent in search. When an animal finds a wounded man he is taught to put his fore-feet on the body and stand there barking loudly. An ambulance cart is stationed at some distance, and directly a dog gives tongue a relief party starts in the direction of the sound, the dog being trained to continue barking until the bearers reach the spot. If the wounded man is only slightly hurt he finds ample material in the dog's ambulance pouch for a temporary dressambulance pouch for a temporary dressing of wounds while waiting for the ambulance bearers or a doctor, and can further gather strength from the soup or brandy in the flask round his canine deliverer's neck. As soon as the ambulance bearers have carried away the wounded the dog starts off anew to seek another subject of relief. If necessary he is harnessed into a little handcart to draw the wounded to the field hospital or to carry stretchers and provis-

dogs can drag a surprisingly heavy weight, as all travelers on the continent well know. A dog trotting gayly along, attached to a cart containing three good-sized men, is no uncommon sight in a Belgian town, so one of these powerful war dogs is quite equal to dragging a couple of wounded. Hitherto all experiments with dogs for army use have produced most satisfactory results, but opinions still differ as to the best breed for the purpose, and it is to be hoped that the press will devote some at-tention to the subject. In Germany the Jager battalions, whose training especially fits them for the duty, are commissioned to study this point as well as to train the animals. The question is all the more important as such dogs can neither be obtained nor trained in a few days' time. A most careful trainer is needed and the animal's education must begin when it is from six to eight months old. Even then it will be six or eight months before the dog has learned its lesson, and still longer before it is perfectly trained. During this year's army maneuvers alike in Germany, France and Italy war dogs have been freely used, and do justice to their excellent training. In fact, the canine company promises to become as necessary in campaigning as the balloon and cyclist corps, telephonic com-munication and the latest innovation in the commissariat and sanitary departments or war material.

ions about the battle field. In this way

GOLD IN AFRICA.

The Supply Practically Inexhaustible -Promises Prosperity.

Writer in San Francisco Chronicle. In a recent issue of your journal I read with much interest a letter from your correspondent in Johannesburg. In the course of an account of the mining and labor situation there he gives strong testimony to the great richness of the Transvaal reefs. From his statements and those of other writers and travelers of reliability it is evident that a new El Dorado is being developed in South Africa. The chief product of gold is not from placers, as was that of California and Australia in early days, but it comes from great bodies of quariz conglomerate, called "reefs," in the mining phraseology. The principal reef varies from ten to thirty feet in thickness, has been proved by borings to reach a depth of 2,500 feet, and has been traced along the surface for one hundred miles. Hamilton Smith, the distinguished mining engineer who spent three months in a thorough examination of the Transvaal mines, estimates that the main reef contains within less than thirty miles of its extent about \$1,100,000,000, or about as much gold as California has produced in its whole history. This is a conservative estimate of a fractional part of the main reef. When the

whole Transvaal is considered, with its numerous reefs, its richness may be truly said to be inexhaustible. The output of this new country for the present year is estimated at \$15,000,000 and, as in the ensuing year the number of stamps in operation will be almost doubled, the output will probably exceed \$50,000,000. Mashonaland and the country from which Lobengula and his Matabele warriors have lately been driven back by the troops of the South Africa Company are likewise proving very rich in the precious metal. Some explorers predict it will surpass the Transvaal. In view of the wonderful production at this early stage of development it is safe to assume that the world's annual yield of gold will soon be doubled by the product of the African mines. Now arises the question that I wish to

draw particular attention to in this letter. Is not this new and vast treasure of the precious metal, distant though it is, about to play an important part in the world of commerce? These millions of ounces of annual output are so much added to the world's great reservoir of gold. On this all the commercial nations draw according to the demands of trade. Though mined by British owners in South Africa, it is, in one sense, of the same benefit to our merchants and our country as if mined in the United The gold mined in California, as we well know, does not remain here, or at least but a small fraction of it does. It finds its

way through the channels of trade to every part of the world. Just as the blood in its circulation brings new life and strength to every part of the body, so will this mighty stream of African gold cause renewed activity in every center of commerce and industry. The wonderful impetus given business in both Europe and America by the discoveries of the precious metal in California and Australia are matters of history. The low prices of all commodities then prevailing and the low scale of wages underwent a marked change. With the rise in prices for the farmer and manufacturer came a wave of prosperity such as the world had never known before. A great incentive was given to energy and enterimproved.

A treasure greater than that of California and Australia combined now awaits the miner in South Africa. It is evident that the commercial conditions of forty years ago, with gold in great abundance, and also a large stock of silver, since demonetized, are to be expected. We may look, then, for a corresponding revival in business and a period of remarkable activity in trade. In our State we may expect to see wheat, barley and wool advance in price, and a better market for our wines, fruits, raisins and oranges. With this must come a greater demand for our farming lands, rapid in our cities.

growth and enhanced value to real estate The vexed question of silver may likewise be settled from the same source. Early in the fifties such was the abundance of gold that silver commanded a premium. Although such an advance can hardly be expected at the present time, its value should increase very materially with the increased production of gold. Indeed, I may fairly claim that after the business depression and financial disasters in both hemispheres in the last few years our country and the commercial world is, thanks to South Africa, about to enter on

COMPELLED TO EAT. Unfortunate Plight of a Young Man Short of Cash. Philadelphia North American.

Three young men walked into a Ninthstreet "beanery" last night and gave orders for buckwheat cakes and coffee. The waiter shouted, "Brown the buck. Make it three. Three off." Then the said waiter brought three glasses of pure spring water to the young men, who amused themselves fiirting with several fair damsels who were eating in the place and reading the religious inscriptions on the wall. In the course of time the browned "buck" came and the three young men proceeded to eat. When they had finished the cakes and coffee they counted their money and found that they had only 30 cents between them to pay the bill, which amounted to 45 cents. Now, it was an exceedingly sad but true fact that these three young men were well known to the manager of the place, so they knew that they stood no chance of being trusted. Long and bitter was the debate which took place, and it was decided that one of

the trio should stay and eat while the other two paid for their orders and went in search of more cash. The two then left and he who had remained ordered a plate of butter cakes. The waiter shouted, "Three off," and again the lone one started to eat. Half an hour passed and the cakes were consumed. Another plate of buck-ONLY 15 CENTS A WEEK wheat cakes were ordered and eaten. Another and still another, but the two friends . THE DAILY JOURNAL had not yet returned. The unfortunate young man unbuttoned all of the buttons . . THE DAILY JOURNAL of his vest and he felt that he was as near . . . THE DAILY JOURNAL . . . bursting as he should like to be. He or-. . . . THE DAILY JOURNAL . . dered another plate of butter cakes and they were brought to him. He tried to eat, but could not. He saw the waiter who had been serving him holding a conference with the "boss" of the establishment, and he thought that his time had come. Just as they were approaching him, however, he discovered his two friends coming into the 'beanery." He was saved for the time. His dil of 55 cents was paid, but his friends are

"Old Process" whisky, at your drug-

doubtful whether he will survive the strain.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

"Liebig Company's"

These two words are known in every wellordered household throughout the world as designating the oldest, purest, best and always-to-be-depended upon.

Extract of Beef.

INDIANAPOLIS CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION. The Associated Banks of Indianapolis will be closed Monday, January 1, 1894, New Year's Day. Paper maturing on that day should be attended to Saturday. FREDERICK BAGGS, Manager.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following is the list of letters remaining unclaimed in the Indianapolis postoffice Saturday, Dec. 30, 1893. Please call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this

Ladies' List. A-Adkins, Miss Bessie; Akmeyer, Miss B-Baldwin, Mrs. Ida M.; Barnes, Mrs. Nettie; Beck, Miss A. M.; Beow, Mrs. An-

na; Brawley, Miss Belle; Burke, Mrs. Ka-tie; Burris, Mrs. Lien. C-Cahn, Mrs. E. D.; Cameron, Mrs. Sadie; Carter, Miss Lena; Cole, Miss Laura; Cook, Miss Ida M.; Craft, Miss Ella. D-Daniels, Mrs. Edward; Dean, Miss Minnie; Debra, Mrs. Rosa; Deela, Mattle; Duncan, Mrs. R. H. E-Edwards, Mrs. Minnie. F-Fisher, Louisa J.; Franklin, Mrs.

H-Hardy, Miss Anna; Harris, Mrs. Sylvian; Horry, Mrs. Florence; Heath, Mrs. Susan; Hopkins, Miss Louisa; Hutman, J—Jolly, Miss Nellie. K-Keith, Miss Rosa; Kellinger, Mrs. Hattle; Kimmel, Mrs. Wm.; Kramer, Liz-

L-Lines, Miss Ellen. Mc-McCamiel, Mrs. Eliza; McCartney, M-Mansfield, Miss Mabel; Mayfield, Miss Effie; Miles, Mrs. Kate; Miller, Mrs. C. V Mitchel, Mrs. Abner; Morgan, Mrs. Julia.

N-Nowland, Mrs. Maggie. P-Pierce, Mrs. Minnie. R-Randolph, Miss May; Reider, Miss Mary; Robinson, Miss Mattle. S-Schaffer, Miss Minnie; Seibel, Miss Lena; Shitz, Miss Myrtle; Smith, Miss Julia; Spoore, Miss Carrie; Stevens, Mrs. Mary. T-Thompson, Mrs. Sarah J.: Treyhuns, Mrs. Lew; Tucker, Miss Ethel; Twigg, Miss Susie; Tyler, Miss Nellie. W-Warman, Miss Maggie; Whitney, Mrs. Maud E.; Williams, Mrs. Lyda; Wingfield, Miss Lizzie; Williams, Mrs. Lue.

Gentlemen's List. A-Adamson, Wm.; Allen, John. B-Bane, Patrick; Bateman, Beachman, Bennett; Beard, Jas. Q.; Berger, R. E.; Bickers, John; Bivion, Mat; Barnes, Solomon; Botts, Isaac; Boyd, Wm.; Boyer, J. F.; Brown, Arthur; Brown, A. B.; Burbridge, Alex.; Burns, Orlando (2.) C-Captain, W. I.; Carr, John; Crews, J. M.; Cribnut, Anson; Cross, J. L. D-Duet, George; Duffy, P. W. E-Elliott, J. H.; Ewing, Eddie. F-Fessendon, Reginald A.; Firguin, Dr.

W.; Frederick, Rudolph G-Gilbert, H. C.; Goldin, A. R.; Goodwin, Mr.; Gray, Wm.; Grubbs, Geo. A. H-Hanids, W. W.; Harris, Gus; Hess, Sherman; Hammond, Thomas; Hawkins, George; Hiles, Isaac; Hutchins, Charles. J-Jones, James; Jones, L. M. K-Karn, Irwin; King, George; King, L-Leach, Ed; Lewis, Charlie; Linn, S Mc-McCouin, Banner; McFarlane, Jas. R.; McQuillen, S. B.; McNely, John; Mc-

M-Maids, John; Milton, J. R.; Miller, William H; Mason, Jesse; Miller, R. B.; Mitchell, A. M.; Mayer, Mr.; Madison, Ap-N-Newton, W. H. O-Orange, James; O'Shea, Mr.

P-Parker, Robert; Phillips, Edw. H. (2); Pea, Ellsbury; Pritchard, J. W. R-Raves, Edward E.: Rearick, Charles: Rifner, James M.; Robbins, J. A.; Robinson, J.; Ray, George; Ridley, H.; Risch B. F.; Robinson, Trunt; Ross, Coln; Rugiery, Mike. S-Schatter, Elmer; Shudy, Michael; Smith, Charles; Steffins, M. E.; Sentceur, Charles; Sheridan, H.; Stariin, Willie; Stohl, Fred; Stubbins, A. W. T-Taylor, George; Terhune, Mr.; Thomas, Harrison; Todd, V-Vaughn, Bertie: Vannoy, J. N. W-Weddell, Oscar; Wallace, W. W. Warner, John; Wecener, Mr.; Williams, J. A.; Waldon, Schuyler; Wardhaugh, O. Webb, Scott; Whitfield, George; Woolley, William. E. P. THOMPSON, P. M.

. THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL . . · DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY · . . . SEND FOR SAMPLE COPIES . . . THE DAILY JOURNAL THE DAILY JOURNAL

· · · THE DAILY JOURNAL · · · THE DAILY JOURNAL THE DAILY JOURNAL . · · · · ONLY 15 CENTS A WEEK · . . . ONLY 15 CENTS A WEEK ONLY 15 CENTS A WEEK ONLY 15 CENTS A WEEK · ONLY 15 CENTS A WEEK · · · · . THE DAILY JOURNAL THE DAILY JOURNAL THE DAILY JOURNAL THE DAILY JOURNAL THE DAILY JOURNAL ONLY 15 CENTS A WEEK · · · · ONLY 15 CENTS A WEEK · · * * * ONLY 15 CENTS A WEEK * * *

* * * * * THE DAILY JOURNAL * ONLY 15 CENTS A WEEK . * * * * ONLY 15 CENTS A WEEK * * · · · ONLY 15 CENTS A WEEK · · · . . ONLY 15 CENTS A WEEK · ONLY 15 CENTS A WEEK · · · · · · THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL · · DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY

· · SEND FOR SAMPLE COPIES · · ·

.

.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an order of the Superior Court of Marion county, Indiana, duly made and entered on the 21st day of December, 1893, in cause No. 42654, entitled Albert R. Baker et al. vs. The Supreme Sitting of the Order of the Iron Hall, it was ordered: First-That all persons who are the owners or holders of unpaid checks or war-rants against the defendant, issued by the Supreme Sitting of the Order of the Iron

Hall or its officer or officers, and all persons who are owners or holders of such checks and warrants by assignment or transfer from the original person to whom

transfer from the original person to whom the same were executed, are hereby ordered, directed and adjudged to make proof of their several claims herein on or before the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st day of February, 1894.

Provided, that all persons to whom such checks or warrants were issued were at the checks or warrants were issued were at the commencement of this suit members in good standing of local or sisterhood branches of the defendant which have accounted with and paid over to James F. Failey, receiver herein, all the funds of the defendant held or controlled by such branch or its officers, under and in compliance with the previous orders and decrees of this court, or which shall before the expiration of the time hereinbefore allowed for proof of claims so account with and pay over to said Failey all the funds of the defendant so held or controlled by said branch or its officers in compliance with the previous orders and decrees of this court, or were members of branches which have accounted with and paid over to the proper receiver in any other State or jurisdiction, and such receiver has, or shall within the time hereinbefore allowed, account with and pay over such funds to James F. Failey, receiver herein, in accordance with the previous or-

ders of the court made herein.

Second—Such proof shall be in writing, signed by the claimant and verified before a notary public, and shall set forth the check or warrant (or a true copy thereof and all indorsements thereon.) Such proof shall state the name of the claimant, his residence, when, where and from whom he received said check or warrant and the ceived said check or warrant and the amount and nature of the consideration paid therefor; also whether the claim in any form has been sued on or filed by the claimant or any other person for allowance in any other court or proceeding against the defendant, the Supreme Sitting of the Or-der of the Iron Hall, or any local or sister-hood branch thereof in any attachment or other proceedings against such defendant or the officers of the defendant or the members of the Order of the Iron Hall, and if so, to state the court or proceeding and the particulars of such proceedings.

Third—That all persons who are the owners or holders of claims against the defendant on account of matured membership certificates or death, sick or other claims (not including the life division) against the defendant other than unmatured memberrected and adjudged to make proof of their several claims herein on or before the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st day

of February, 1894. Provided, that all persons to whom such membership certificates were issued were at the commencement of this suit members of local or sisterhood branches of the defendant which have accounted with and paid over to the receiver herein all the funds of the defendant held or controlled by such branch or its officers, under and in compliance with the previous orders and decrees of this court, or which shall before the expiration of the time hereinbefore allowed for proof of claims so account with and pay over to said Failey all the funds of the defendant so held or controlled by said branch or its omicers, in compliance with the previous orders and decrees of this court, or were members of branches which have accounted with and paid over to the proper receiver in any other State or jurisdiction, and such receiver has, or shall within the time hereinbefore allowed, account with and pay over such funds to James F. Failey, receiver herein, in ac-cordance with the previous orders of this ourt made herein.

Fourth-Such proof shall be in writing, signed by the claimant and verified before a notary public, and shall set forth the number, date of the membership certificate, the amount of the assessments paid thereon by the claimant and the amount of sick or other benefits received on account thereof, and the membership certificate shall be attached to such proof of claim. Such proof shall state the name of the claimant and his residence; also whether the claim in any form has been sued on or filed by the claimant or any other person for an allowance in any other court or proceeding against the Supreme Sitting of the Order of the Iron Hall or any local or sisterhood branch thereof or in any attachment or other proceeding against such defendant or the officers of the defendant, or the members of the Order of the Iron Hall; and if so, to state the court or proceeding and particulars of such proceeding; and if such claim be for other than a matured benefit certificate such proof shall in addition to the above state the particulars of such claim. Fifth-All proofs of claims as above required shall be filed with the receiver within the time above stated, and on and after that fate no such claims shall be received by the receiver or filed in this court. In pursuance of the foregoing order, notice

s hereby given to all persons holding claims, provable under said order, against the defendant to present the same to me, as receiver, for allowance, at my office in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on or before the 21st day of February, 1894.

JAMES F. FAILEY, Receiver.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. Indianapolis Union Station. ennsylvania Lines. Trains Run by Central Time.

TICKET OFFICES at Station and at corner Illinois and Washington Streets. TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS *Daily. + Daily, except Sunday. FROM INDIANAPOLIS TO LEAVE Columbus, Ind., and Louisville *3.35 am *11.00 am Philadelphia and New York ... *4.50 am *10.15 pm Baitimore and washington.... *4.50 am *10.15 pm Dayton and springfield. *4.50 am *10.15 pm Martinsville and Vincennes... *7.45 am *5.05 pm Richmond and Columbus, O.... †8.00 a n Madison and Louisville....... 18.05 am Logansport and Calcago......*11.25 am Philade phia and New York *3.00 pm Baitimore and Washington... *3.00 pm *12.45 pm Knightstown and Richmond... †4.00 pm †8.50 am Columbus, Ind., an t Louisville. *4.00 pm *10 15 am

Pittsburg and East. *5,10 pm *11.40 am Dayton and Xenia.......*5.10 pm *11.40 am Logansport and Chicago*11.20 pm *3.25 am VANDALA SINE SHORTEST ROUTE Trains leave for St. Louis 7:30 a. m., 11:50 . m., 12:55 p. m., 11:20 p. m. Trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper on 11:20 p. m. train Trains arrive from St. Louis 3:35 a. m. 4:40 a. m., 2:50 p. m., 5 p. m., 7:40 p. m. Terre Haute and Greencastle accommoda tion arrives at 10:00 a. m. and leaves at

North Ve non and Madison 14.00 pm 110.15 am

Martinsville and Vincennes ... 14. 10 pm 110.45 am

4:00 p. m. Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run through trains. Dining Cars on trains 20 COOK'S TOURS To WINTER RESORTS. Cruises to Windward Is ands, West Indies, Bermuda and Mediterranean. South of France, Italy, Egypt, The Nile, Palestine,

and around the world. Particulars free.
DURBANT THORPE, Agent, 125 Vine street, Cincinnati, O.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

P. L. CHAMBERS, JOBBER OF TOBACCO, -Manufacturer of the celebrated UDGE : CIGAR Bryant & Stratton. Established 1850. When Block. Elevator day and night. 10,006 former students holding paying positions. Widely known. Our endorsement passport to best situations. Great railrond, manufacturing and commercial center. Cheap bearding. Large faculty. Individual instruction by experts. Ensy payments. Enter now. Write today for Elegant Descriptive Catalogue and Commercial Center today for Elegant Descriptive Catalogue and Catalogue Center to Ca Young and middle-aged people prepared for the active duties of life in the shortest time consistent with high-grade instruction. 500 students annually. Winter term begins January 2. Call. Tel. 499. E. J. HEEB President. How and Where

EDUCATIONAL.

Leading College of Business & Shorthand.

indianapolis W

Shall We Educate Our Sons & Daughters? A handsomely illustrated announcement of two excellent schools, with an introductory essay on the above subject, that may be of inestimable value to you, can be had by addressing THE REGENTS, GAMBIER, OHIO.

BUTLER: UNIVERSITY

..... IRVINGTON Winter Term, Thirty ninth Session, begins Tresday, Jan. 2.

PRESIDENT M'KENZIE, of the OHIO MILITARY INSTITUTE College Hill, Cincinnati, O., will be at the Bates House, Monday, Jan. 1, from 9 to 12 a. m., and will be glad to meet the patrons of the school and others wishing information or catalogues.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

SAWS AND MILL SUPPLIES. ATKINS E. C. & CO., Manufacturers and CUT, BAND and all other Belting, Emery Wheels and Mill Supplies.

Illinois street, one square south SAWS

BELTING and DEMERY WHEELS.

W. B. BARRY Saw & Supply Co. 1328. Penn. St. All kinds of Saws Repaired.

MILL SUPPLIES AND OILS
Saws, Belting, Emery Wheels, Files, Wood and
Iron Pulleys, Oil Cups and Grenses, Roofing,
Talanhous, 1222 Telephone 1332. THE MILLER OIL CO. Nordyke & Marmon Co. [Estab, 185L] Founders and Machinists Mill and Elevator Builders.

Indianapolis, Ind. Roller Milla, Mill-Gearing, Belting, Bolting-cloth, Grain-cleaning Machinery, Middlings Purifiers, Portable Mills, etc., etc. Take street cars for stock yards. ABSTRACTS OF TITLE.

THEODORE STEIN, Successor to Wm. C. Anderson,

ABSTRACTER OF TITLES 86 EAST MARKET STREET. ELLIOTT & BUTLER.

Hartford Block, 84 East Market Street. ARSTRACTS OF TITLE. PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. SUTCLIFFE, Surgeon. OFFICE-95 East Market street. Hours-9 to 10a. m.; 2 to 3 p. m., Sundays excepted. Telephone 941. DR. ADOLPH BLITZ. Room 2, Odd Fellows' Building. PRACTICE LIMITED 10

Eye, Ear and Throat Diseases. DR. BRAYTON. OFFICE—26 E. Ohio; from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. RESIDENCE—808 East Washington street. House telephone 1279. Office telephone, 1454. DR. E. HADLEY.

OFFICE-136 North Pennsylvania street RESIDENCE-270 North Delaware street. Office hours, 8 to 9 a. m.; 2 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. telephone, 802. House telephone, 1215. DR. SARAH STOCKTON. 227 NORTH DELAWARE STREET,

DR. C. I. FLETCHER.

RESIDENCE-670 North Meridian street.

OFFICE-369 South Meridian street. Office Hours—9 to 10 a. in.; 2 to 4 p. in.; 7 to 8 p. m. Telephones—Office, 997; residence, 427. DR. REBECCA W. ROCERS, DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN -OFFICE-19 Marion Block. Office Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. Sundays: 2 to 4 p. m., at hest-dence, 630 North Illinois street.



Lemaire Pearl Opera Glasses, \$6.50, 87.50, \$8.50. Lemaire, in Black, \$3,3.50, \$4 and \$4.50. At OPTICIAN LANDO'S, 62 East Market street

SAFE DEPOSITS. — SAFE-DEPOSIT VAULT ——— Absolute safety against Fire and Burgiac. Finest and only Vault of the kind in the State Police nan

day and night on guard. Designed for the said keeping of Money, Bonds, Wills, Deeds, Abstracts Silver Plate, Jewels and valuable Trunks and Pack-S. A. Fletcher & Co. Safe-Deposit.

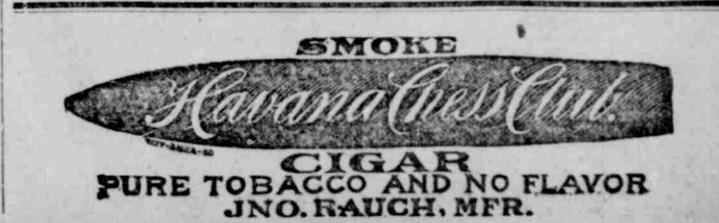


DYE-HOUSES, BRILL'S STEAM DYE WORKS. Portieres and Lace Curtains and Fancy Dress Goods 95 North Illinois street, Indianapolis, Ind.

BRASS FOUNDRY AND FINISHING SHOP, PIONEER BRASS WORKS. Mfrs, and Dealers in all kinds of Brass Goods, heavy and light Castings. Car Bearing a specialty. pair and Job Work promptly attended to. 110 to 116 South Pennsylvania street. Telephone 618.

DENTISTS. 244 East Ohio St., bet, Meridian and Penn.





INDIANAPOLIS.